

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York



Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature; moderate west to southwest winds. Full Report on Page 6

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance)

THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Liberty Loan Prospectus

ATROCITY XII

AFTER the Germans had strafed Tamines the public square was littered with "corpses in all kinds of positions." (Bryce Report Appendix, Page 32.) The surviving men of the town were compelled the next day to dig a large grave for the killed. The Christian Brothers and the curé of the Church of St. Martin had to help. When the grave was done the bodies were put in, one on top of another. Several of the grave-diggers then learned for the first time what had happened to their relatives and friends. The curé of St. Martin's found the curé of the Church of Les Alloux dead. One of the civilians found his nephew. Another found the wife and child he had been frantically searching for. They were in the heap.

Liberty Loan
\$928,443,100
Off Schedule

Despite Best Day Yet,
With \$268,000,000, Workers Fear for Result

The Official Score

Subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District on the eighth day of the Liberty Loan campaign were:
\$31,414,350.
Subscriptions in the first eight working days were
\$337,203,650.
Subscriptions should have been
\$757,894,800.
The loan is therefore
\$420,691,150
behind schedule in this district. Of the \$1,800,000,000 quota of this district there remains to be subscribed
\$1,462,796,350.
An average of
\$132,981,486
must therefore be raised in each of the remaining working days of the campaign.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

To help achieve their ideals of world freedom, the American people converted \$1,091,556,000 into Liberty bonds during the first eight days of the campaign for the finances of victory. Statistics announced by the Treasury Department last night show that subscriptions reached \$268,000,000, the largest daily total yet attained, on Monday, which was the eighth day of the drive. Despite the acceleration of the daily rate of subscriptions, the nation is running \$268,443,100 behind the schedule necessary to maintain to reach the goal of \$6,000,000,000. In order to wipe out the deficit, the daily average for the remaining ten working days of the campaign will have to be \$400,000,000. Yesterday's subscriptions have not yet been included in the grand total announced last night, nor was the report from the Dallas Federal Reserve District for Monday.

Showing in This District

The New York Federal Reserve District, which has raised \$337,203,650, is making a much poorer showing relatively than the nation considered as a whole. The number of subscribers in this district thus far was reported as 321,100. This district ranks ninth among the twelve Federal Reserve Districts, having filled only .187 per cent of its quota, compared with .267 per cent in the corresponding period of the third loan.

St. Louis, far in the lead, has already subscribed \$152,000,700—555 per cent of its quota.

The comparative achievements of the reserve districts are as follows:

District	Subscription, \$	Percent of Quota
St. Louis	\$152,000,700	555
Minneapolis	97,753,300	444
Boston	199,115,300	398
Chicago	278,677,450	349
San Francisco	134,426,100	324
Dallas	32,628,750	258
Richmond	68,399,400	244
Cleveland	135,149,100	225
New York	337,203,650	187
Philadelphia	98,652,750	167
Atlanta	29,457,350	153
Kansas City	30,961,100	119

Sentiment of Workers

The backwardness of the campaign, coupled with the fact that the objective sought is the largest sum any nation ever attempted to raise, is regarded with anguish by Liberty Loan workers. The sentiment at Liberty Loan headquarters is that, unless the great masses of subscribers buy twice as many bonds as they intended, the goal may not be reached.

Each day the situation becomes graver in the New York district, as the deficit continues to expand in

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Foe Must Give Up Invaded Soil Before Truce Talk, Says Wilson; Yankees Aid in 3 Great Blows

Help Haig Crush German Defences On 20-Mile Front

"Wild Cat" Division Takes Two Towns Between Cambrai and St. Quentin

New Attack Begun East of the Meuse

U. S. Troops Drive Forward With Gouraud in Assault Toward Laon

American troops took part in three tremendous blows dealt the foe in France yesterday.

British, French and Americans tore away the last defences of the Hindenburg line on a twenty-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and advanced an average distance of three miles, with a maximum penetration of five miles.

Pershing's army, including French units, struck on an entirely new front. The assault was made on a seven-mile front just east of the Meuse, above Verdun. The Allies gained two miles and reached approximately the positions from which the Germans started the famous first Verdun battle in February, 1916.

In the Champagne Gouraud's French army, in which many Americans are incorporated, attacked on a front of four or five miles from Machault, north of St. Etienne, just east of where the battleline leaves the Suipe River, and advanced two miles.

In the centre of Haig's attack the Thirtieth or "Wildcat" Division, commanded by Major General Edmund M. Lewis, advanced three miles, captured Brancourt and Premont and took many fortified farms and woods. The front on which the Americans attacked here was about seven miles. The Thirtieth is composed of North and South Carolina and Tennessee troops.

The assault, which was delivered by the British Third and Fourth armies, with Deboney's French army on the south, began at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, after a tremendous bombardment, the guns firing wheel to wheel.

Haig reported last night the operation was uniformly successful. An observer at the front calls it a severe defeat for the enemy.

The Allies were still moving forward everywhere last night.

Both Haig and Gouraud are striking for the rear of the formidable St. Gobain Massif positions, protecting Laon. Pershing's new move at Verdun is aimed to give him a broader front on which to attack Metz, the key to the great iron fields of Briey and Longwy. Thus the Allies are making great strides toward the two principal bulwarks of the enemy on the whole West front.

Yanks Aid British To Smash German Line in Picardy

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Anglo-American offensive on the St. Quentin sector has resulted in an advance at some

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Must Keep Alsace, Kaiser Tells Army

BERNE, Oct. 8.—The German Emperor, addressing the German soldiers at Ruffach, Alsace, late in September, said:

"Neither the French nor the Americans will break through our front in Alsace-Lorraine. We shall defend with the last drop of our blood these provinces, which belong to us and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as his stewards, and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the glory of God."

"Our faithful allies are with us in this. The last drop of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed before our enemies wrest from us land which belongs to Germany."

"Our enemies cannot and will not succeed. We are under divine protection."

Yankees Make Prisoners of 2,000 Huns

Captives Ignorant of Plea by Germany and Austria for Peace

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 8, 10 A. M. (By The Associated Press).—A great victory, the results of which undoubtedly will prove of the widest importance, especially at this time, has been won to-day by two British armies in the field on a front extending twenty miles from Cambrai southward. Americans participated in the centre, and they plunged even more deeply into the enemy positions than at first had been intended. The Hindenburg system south of Cambrai now has thoroughly been broken up on a front of considerable width.

Elsewhere the main lines of the Hindenburg system have been penetrated, while to the north of Cambrai it appears to have been turned by the operations to the south.

Fast whippet tanks and armored cars are reported now to be in action, and if this is true—as it is believed to be—the offensive certainly has been exploited.

It was the Americans who stormed and captured Brancourt and Premont after hard fighting. They reached their objectives well ahead of time. In fact, this was the case almost everywhere along the line.

East of the line the British and Americans now are in the open country, and there seem to be reliable indications that there are no lines of importance there, at least for many miles.

Once more terrific punishment has been inflicted on the shattered and disorganized German army.

Many a trench and machine gun post was turned into a shambles in to-day's fighting before the main bodies of the enemy ceased offering strong resistance. From then on it was a case of fighting from shell hole to shell hole and from one machine gun nest to another nest. In these fights the German rear guard held with the greatest desperation until overcome.

The Germans again tried their trick of pouring deadly streams of bullets into the advancing troops until the Allies were right on top of them and then calling out "Kamared" and expecting to receive no punishment. The story of this is best told in the words of a lanky Memphis lad, who said:

"We've come too far and been shot at too often to let them get away with

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Text of President's Reply to Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The text of the communication in reply to the German peace note, handed to Frederick Oederlin, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Switzerland here, follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge on behalf of the President your note of October 6, enclosing communication from the German government to the President, and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

Jones Demands Wide Scope in Brisbane Quiz

Senator Accuses Brewers of Attempting to Run Politics of Nation

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Charges that evidence in the possession of the Federal District Attorney at Pittsburgh and the Attorney General of Texas would show that the brewers have attempted to subsidize and control newspapers and magazines and to dominate labor organizations were made to-day in a supplementary memorandum sent to the Brisbane-Brewers committee by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington.

It was further charged that the brewers have contributed large sums of money in political campaigns and have exacted promises of support in return for this financial aid, and have used the boycott against business interests which have opposed the liquor traffic.

In the State of Texas, it was charged, the brewers have expended large sums of money in payment of voters' poll taxes in violation of law, and have similarly spent additional sums to control state and Federal elections.

Jones Explains His Stand

Senator Jones's memorandum follows:

"I understand that some question has been raised as to the scope of the resolution under which your subcommittee is acting because of the remarks which I made when the resolution was passed by the Senate and which, I understand, have been made a part of your record. Nothing that I said in any way limited or was intended to limit the authority of any committee that might act under the resolution and, in my judgment, does not do so. What I said relates more to the character of the proof that would sustain the charges made, and I have the belief now, that every charge made will be amply sustained by papers and documents in the hands of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and the Department of Justice and its district attorneys, together with other documentary proof that the committee can be calling for it."

"The resolution was drawn—and purposely so—to the end that any committee acting under it would have ample authority to follow any lead that might be developed and that it might deem desirable to follow by subpoenaing documents or individuals to appear before it in person or otherwise, in order that the full truth or falsity of these charges may be established."

"The first 'whereas' in the preamble of the resolution has to do with the sweeping charges made by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, against certain brewers, newspapers and pro-German influences at work in this country."

(Continued on last page)

Turks Reported in Revolt as Sultan's Cabinet Resigns

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
LONDON, Oct. 8.—A report has been received here by way of Zurich that the Turkish Cabinet has resigned and that there has been an uprising of the people in Constantinople.

A meeting of the German Reichstag has been called for Thursday, next, when it is expected President Wilson's reply will be received.

\$1,100,000,000 More Is Asked For Ordnance

Huge Addition Made to the Original Estimates of \$2,667,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Huge increases in the artillery programme have been decided on by the ordnance department, which to-day asked the House Appropriations Committee to add \$1,100,000,000 to its estimates of \$2,667,000,000 to carry out its part of the enlarged army programme, making a total of \$3,767,000,000.

The War Department has decided to provide more big guns for each of the eighty divisions that America expects to have in France next year.

While the increase obviously points to greater use of artillery in blasting the Allies' way into Germany, committee members declined to say specifically what explanation had been given by the ordnance officers.

With to-day's estimate the army has asked for more than \$8,000,000,000, the amount to be raised by the new war revenue bill, for placing the army on a basis of 5,000,000 men. This sum is in addition to \$12,000,000,000 already provided in the regular army appropriation bill and to \$5,000,000,000 in the fortifications bill, making altogether more than \$25,000,000,000.

Your Place In the Draft

Full and corrected list showing your serial number and its order in the drawing—on pages 10 and 11.

The numbers came so late on Monday and the work of arranging them was so great that the list appeared only in the last edition of yesterday's Tribune, with forty-eight omissions. The complete list is reprinted in all editions of The Tribune to-day.

Lodge Calls Wilson's Reply Disappointing

Minority Leader Against Any Compromise Talk With Germany

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, minority leader, expressed keen disappointment to-night at the President's reply to the German peace overture. "I cannot but feel a painful anxiety," said Senator Lodge, "as to what effect this note will have upon the Allies, upon our armies, upon our soldiers who are fighting and dying and conquering in order to 'crush the Thing' with which the President is opening a discussion."

"I am keenly disappointed that the President should at this stage enter into a discussion with the Imperial German government, as he has done in the note signed by Mr. Lansing," he said. "In his first and second paragraphs he asks for further information and invites further discussion. It is true that in the last paragraph he inquires whether Prince Maximilian of Baden represents merely the constituted authorities of the German Empire. Prince Maximilian is the Chancellor of the German Empire, appointed by the Kaiser. I do not understand what he can possibly represent except the constituted authorities, which represent the German Empire and the German people, unless a revolution has occurred of which the world has as yet no knowledge."

"To us he stands as the representative of Germany and of the Kaiser."

Wilson Is Quoted

"Personally I adhere to the statement of the President made in his speech of September 27 in which he said:

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"I feel very strongly that there should be no discussion with the German government until they are ready and compelled to accept the terms we think it right to impose."

"The President answering the suggestion by the Imperial German government of an armistice says the good faith of the proposal rests on the consent of the Central Powers to with-

(Continued on next page)

President Asks Prince Max if He Acts for People

Wants Plain Statement From German Chancellor Whether Peace Conditions, as Set Forth in Wilson's Several Speeches Are Really Accepted by Teutons

Withdrawal Would Include Land Occupied by Armies in the East

Opinion Divided on Effect of Reply, Some Holding It Meets the Emergency, While Others Fear It Gives War Lords an Opportunity to Continue Peace Manœuvres

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson to-night countered the German peace offensive with an inquiry.

He demanded to know if the German government means to accept his fourteen conditions, his four conditions, and others which he has mentioned in public speeches, and whether the object of entering into peace discussions is merely to agree on the practical details of their application.

He also demands to know if Prince Maximilian is speaking "merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war."

Between the two inquiries the President declares that he would not feel at liberty to propose an armistice to the Allies so long as the armies of the Central Powers are on conquered soil.

Not a "Reply," but a Query

In the course of a confidential discussion of the note with newspaper men late to-day Secretary of State Lansing authorized the statement that the message sent to Germany was not a "reply" to the German proposal, but a "query."

In official circles to-night much emphasis was placed on this statement that it was not a reply, but merely an interrogatory.

Much emphasis was also placed by the Administration on the one flat statement in the note, if the statement that the inquiries are deemed "vital from every point of view" is excluded. This statement is that the President would not feel at liberty to propose an armistice to the Allies as long as portions of their soil are invaded by the Germans.

It was made clear by Administration sources that the President clearly meant Russia, as well as Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania.

It was also strongly intimated by a high official of the Administration that this might mean also the withdrawal of German submarines from the high seas.

Conditions Are Virtually Proposed

Virtually, the President makes the proposition, despite Mr. Lansing's characterization of the note as a "query," that if Prince Maximilian speaks for all Germany, and not merely for the Hohenzollerns, and if he really accepts the peace terms laid down at various times by the President, and if Germany will withdraw all her armies from occupied territory, and compel her vassal states to do likewise, then he would be willing to communicate the request for an armistice to the Allies.

So construed, the note sent to Germany to-night is regarded by those placing this construction on it as a very strong message—as strong as could possibly have been expected. And some members of Congress take that view and approve it entirely.

Some Fear Loophole for Germany

Even of those who take this view, however, there are some who regret very much that in any way, shape or form the President should have opened the door wide enough to permit further peace discussions, for it is asserted that, beyond doubt, Germany will devise some shrewd answer to the President's query and will keep the peace talk going on, for the moral effect on the peoples of the Allied countries, whether any real progress is made toward peace or not.

On every hand here to-night, however, can be heard those who are not satisfied with the strength of the reply. They point out that the President has given the clever word manipulators of Wilhelmstrasse another opportunity to spread their